

The Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON.

IN STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE ONLY SAFEGUARD OF THE SOUTH.

VOL. XVII.

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NO. 29.

THE DEMOCRAT

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TERMS.

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ADVERTISING. 25 inserted at \$1 per square (ten lines) for the first and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal reductions will be made to persons who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed, on short notice and at reduced rates.

CARDS

W. H. D. CARRINGTON
Attorney at Law,
Columbus, Miss.

STEPHEN A. BROWN,
Attorney at Law,
Columbus, Miss.
Office, opposite the Chancery Clerk's Office
February 23, 1850.

J. D. MONTGOMERY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Columbus, Miss.
Office, South side of Main Street, near the
Mayor's Office.
February 23, 1850.

DR. A. N. JONES
Has removed his office to the store of Lanpham
& Whitfield, main street, where he would be pleased
to see his friends, and where any message left for
him will be promptly attended to.
Columbus, October 19, 1850. 16-44.

DOCTOR GEORGE N. SMITH,
HAS taken Milton's new residence on the
corner of Eliza and Genevieve Streets, re-
cently occupied by Mrs. Baker.
Opposite the Drug Store of H. S. Taylor
& Co.,
Columbus, Miss., Jan. 10, 1850.

DR. DICKINSON,
Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery.
DEVOTES particular attention to the care and
treatment of diseases of the lungs, and also to
all chronic complaints.
He can be consulted at his office in Jones' Hotel,
where he may be found at all hours when not profes-
sionally absent.
Columbus, Miss., Jan. 4, 1851. 27-17.

DR. W. L. LIPSCOMB,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of
Columbus and its vicinity, and hopes by diligent
and untiring attention to his duties to merit a share of
their confidence.
He may be found at all hours, when not profes-
sionally engaged, at his office on Main Street, formerly oc-
cupied by his father.
Columbus, Miss., July 6th, 1850. 1-17.

DR. THOMAS N. LOVE
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional ser-
vices to the citizens of Columbus and its vicinity
and hopes by close attention to business to merit a
share of their patronage. He may be found at all
times, when not anywhere else, at his office or res-
idence, both on the same lot with the City Hall, im-
mediately south of it, formerly occupied by M. J.
Howard.
August 10, 1850. 6-17.

PENMANSHIP.
DOLBEAR'S WRITING ACADEMY, in the
Masonic Hall, on Main Street, Natchez, will be
kept open during the summer and fall. Mr. Dol-
bear will qualify several gentlemen, during the ses-
sion, to teach the Science of Penmanship, and act
as agents for the sale of Dolbear's splendid Gold
Pens, and Dolbear's Penmanship, in the State of
Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.
Persons of energy can make from \$75 to \$150
per month. Those wishing to qualify, must come
well recommended.
Letters addressed to LEVI DOLBEAR, Natchez,
Miss., will receive attention.
Dolbear's Splendid GOLD PENS for sale at
his room.
March, 16, 1850.

Dissolution.
THE firm of Dickinson & Gray is dissolved by
the death of the former. The business will be
continued by the subscriber, who will be glad to see
the customers of the former concern, and all others
that may favor him with a call. To make room for
the Fall and Winter stock, the present one will be
sold remarkably low, on the usual time to punctual
customers.
J. B. GRAY.
Columbus, Sept. 14, 1850. 11-17.

Dissolution.
THE firm of A. N. Jones & Co. was dissolved by
mutual agreement on the first instant. All
those having demands against the firm will present
them to James Jones, Jr., and all persons indebted to
it will find their notes and accounts in the hands of
John P. Kreeker, who is alone authorized to collect
and receipt for the same.
A. N. JONES,
JAS. JONES, Jr.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends
and customers of the old firm that he continues the
DRUG BUSINESS at the old stand and respect-
fully solicits a share of their patronage.
JAMES JONES, Jr.
Columbus, Miss., October 10, 1850. 15-17.

PAST EXPERIENCE
TEACHES us that we must soon have another
fire in town? Wisdom directs that some
preparation be made.

The insured are informed that the new agent
of the Protection Insurance Company will give
prompt attention to business. Applications for Risks
may be left at the Store of Messrs. Outley & Starke
or handed to the subscriber.

NATHANIEL E. GOODWIN, Agent.
N. B. This is that well established Company for
which Mr. John N. Mullen has been acting for a
number of years.
Ang. 17, 1850. 7-17.

1 barrel superior Coach-Body Varnish.
1 " " Furniture
1 " " Flowing Copal
1 " " Brown Japan
1 " " Black Varnish (for Leather.)
J. JONES, Jr.

POETRY.

TEA DRINKING PARTY.

Off in the chilly night
Ere slumber's chains had bound me,
I see by candle light,
The tea things all around me,
The plates, the cakes,
The tarts and cakes,
The sets of cups unbroken,
The waxen light,
The spoons so bright,
The jugs as yet unspoken,
Then in the merry light,
I draw my wrapper round me,
And sip my Pekin Tea at night,
While wife and babes surround me.

When I remember all
Who've walked with me together,
I've seen my brandy fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather,
I feel like one
Who stands alone
Near some lone board deserted,
And sip my tea
More cordially
While mourning the departed,
Then, in the chilly night,
No rum shall e'er confound me,
I'll drink my Pekin, hot and bright,
With my wife and babes around me.

HON. W. C. RIVES AND THE ADJUSTMENT.

A letter has appeared from Mr. Rives of Vir-
ginia, the American Minister at France, dated
Nov. 25, 1850, in reply to one from Mr. Ingersoll
of New Haven, Connecticut, covering a paper
containing the proceedings of the Union meet-
ing in that city.

Mr. Rives thus concludes his letter:
"It becomes patriots and reflecting men in every
quarter of the Union, whether in public or
private life, seriously to contemplate these dan-
gers, and to guard against them by timely vigilance
and unshaking firmness. Let the sad
abyss of slavery agitation, which has of late so
fearfully yawning upon us, be henceforward closed
forever.
The compromise of the last session of Con-
gress—savored as it was by so much of patriotic
devotion both of the North and South, of the East
and West, consecrated and adorned by some of
the brightest and proudest names in our annals
of both political parties, and ratified by the grati-
fied acclamations of the nation—wisely anticipated,
and settled every question which can ever reason-
ably arise in connection with this sensitive and
distracting theme.

Let the people (for the remedy is happily
within them) frown upon every one who would
seek to disturb that compromise, or re-open any
of the questions settled by it, as an enemy of the
public peace, and of that Union which is the
"breath of life" to all our pursuits, and which is our
glorious hope and prospect for the future.

A noble and cheering voice, rising above the
roar of the ocean, and publishing to the world
the magnificent resolves of the great popular
meeting at Castle Garden, has just reached us
in this distant land. I trust it will be echoed and
prolonged by every city, and town, and village,
and by voluntary gatherings of the people, amid
the peaceful hills and valleys of our country, till
every discordant note of faction shall be rebuked
and drowned in one universal and exulting cry
of "The Constitution and the Union forever!"

A Mississippi paper, in attempting to reply to
an article of ours, says that Louisiana has a right
to secede from the Union if she pleases, and es-
tablish an independent government of her own,
but that if she were to secede, she would have
no right to shut up the mouth of the Mississippi.
Now, if Louisiana were an independent power
the mouth of the Mississippi would belong to her
—it would be her own—and wouldn't she have
a right to shut her own mouth?—Prentice.

TO CURE HAMS.—To every one hundred
pounds weight of pork take eight pounds of brown
sugar, two ounces saffron, one and a half ounces
peppercorn, and four gallons of water. Of these
make a brine. The meat should be well cooled
and dried before being cut up, and then suffered
to lie one day in a cool place. Then rub each
piece with fine salt, and pack the whole down
and suffer it to remain some two or three days,
according to the weather. The above brine
should then be poured into the cask or but on
the side. After being in the brine six weeks
take out the meat, rinse it in cold water, hang up
and suffer it to dry for four or five days, or longer,
and then smoke two weeks with hickory wood.
Tie up each ham in a linen bag, and whitewash
the outside.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF A JUDGE.—From an ar-
ticle in Blackwood's Magazine on Modern State
Trials, we get the following anecdote: Mr.
Fletcher, Judge in Ireland, in the year 1812
thus addressed an Irish jury in a trial for murder
occasioned in a duel: "Gentlemen, it is my busi-
ness to lay down the law to you, and I shall do
so. Where two people go out to fight a duel, and
one of them falls, the law says it is murder.—
And I tell you, by law it is murder; but, at the
same time, a fairer duel I never heard of in the
whole course of my life." The prisoners were
of course immediately acquitted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

Alleged A. Hall, late editor of the Republic, has
received the appointment of Superintendent for the
erection of the San Francisco Custom House
and Marine Hospital.

67 An Arab proverb says—By six qualities
—a fool can be known: angry without cause,
speech without profit, change without motive, in-
quiry without an object, putting trust in a stran-
ger, and waiting capacity to discriminate be-
tween friend and foe.

67 Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman
are the three best physicians in the world.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

In pursuance to the 10th resolution
of the meeting held in this city on the 15th
November the undersigned have been appointed
to address you, upon the various topics referred
to by that meeting. In performance of that duty,
we desire to give, at the outset, a fair and correct
statement of the transactions of the October Con-
vention, held in Jackson in October 1849, and
the subsequent action of the legislature upon
the same subjects.

Since the treaty of peace between the Mex-
ican Republic and the United States, in 1848, by
which a large amount of territory has been ceded
to the United States, a very strong and well
founded apprehension has been entertained by
the southern or slave States, that an effort would
be made by the Representatives of the free States
in Congress, to exclude the southern immigrant
with his slave property, from those territories
thus acquired from Mexico, by the common ex-
plicit, treasure and blood of the people of the sev-
eral States. This apprehension was founded on
the fact that early in 1847, when an appropria-
tion was asked, from the public treasury, of three
millions of dollars to enable President Polk to
negotiate a treaty of peace, David Wilmot, of
Pennsylvania, proposed as a proviso to this bill,
that any territory which might be acquired from
Mexico, by the United States, by treaty, should
remain free territory; that slavery or involuntary
servitude, should not be permitted to enter its
limits. Again, in March 1848, while the treaty
was undergoing the revision of the Senate of the
United States, a proposition was made to adopt
the Wilmot Proviso into the body of the treaty.

The contest in Congress, in the summer of '48,
upon the Clayton Compromise bill, which was
finally rejected by the House of Representatives
by one or two votes, gave unmistakable evidence
of a power of Congress in favor of excluding
slavery from the territories, during their territorial
government.

It must also be borne in mind, that this subject
was so important in the estimation of the south-
ern people, as to be made a prominent issue in
the Presidential canvass that took place in 1849.
The session of Congress in '49 and '50, being a
short session, and closing the term of Mr. Polk's
administration, was permitted to pass away with-
out any action being taken on this subject. But
the session of '49 and '50 being one of a new
Congress and the first of a new administration, it
was confidently supposed that the question of the
power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the
territories, would be brought up before that body,
and finally disposed of. Mississippi with others,
of the southern States, prepared herself for the
contest, by the call of a popular convention, and
the declaration of her rights under the constitu-
tion, and of her stern and inflexible purpose, to
vindicate these rights, at all hazards, leaving the
consequences to themselves.

The first resolution of this convention, is a re-
solute of devoted attachment to the Union, "as it
was formed, and not as an engine of oppression."
The second resolution declares the fact, that
slavery is left by the Federal constitution, entirely
and exclusively under the control of the States as
a part of their domestic policy; and that all at-
tempts, on the part of Congress, to interfere with
this subject, are in violation of the constitution,
and ought to be promptly resisted. The third
resolution declares that Congress has no power
to pass any law.

2d. Prohibiting the slave trade between the
States.

3d. Prohibiting the introduction of slavery in-
to the territories of the United States and declares
further, that the passage of any such law, would
not only be a violation of the constitution, but
would afford evidence of a fixed determination to
interfere with slavery in the States.

The fourth resolution declares the passage of
the Wilmot Proviso, by Congress, as an insult
and unjust discrimination, to which the South
cannot, without political degradation submit, and
to which the people of Mississippi will not sub-
mit.

The fifth resolution declares that the Wilmot
Proviso, or any law abolishing slavery in the
District of Columbia, would be a breach of the
Federal compact, and in that event, it will become
the right and duty of the slaveholding States
to take care of their own safety, and to treat the
non-slaveholding States as the enemies of south-
ern domestic institutions.

The sixth resolution declares the existence
of slavery to be anterior to that of the constitu-
tion, and that consequently the latter was made
to conform to the former.

The seventh resolution declares the duty of
Congress to provide territorial governments for
the territories, and to enforce the guarantees of
the constitution, in the protection of property of
every kind in the territories.

In addition to these rights, set forth in the Oc-
tober Convention resolutions, as secured to the
South, under the federal constitution, the legisla-
ture resolutions presented one other, and that is,
Congress has no power to abolish "the slave
trade between said District (District of Colum-
bia) and any of the States."

The legislative resolutions further denounce
the admission of California with the present lim-
its and constitution, as an act of fraud and op-
pression upon the rights of the South, and direct
our Senators and representatives in Congress, to
resist it by all honorable and constitutional
means. Again, the legislature, about the 5th
of March last, say in one of their resolutions:—
"In the case of California, now applying for ad-
mission, if our Senators and representatives shall
be satisfied from reliable evidence, that fraud
has been practiced or improper influence used,
to still a full and fair expression of opinion by
the citizens of California, in reference to their
State constitution they ought to oppose her ad-
mission for that reason also."

unity report from the committee on resolutions,
and one of the reasons given in this report, ag-
ainst the steps proposed to be taken by the Con-
vention in opposition to California, was, that the
South, upon this subject could not be harmed
in opinion, and therefore it ought not to be in-
troduced. This view, after some discussion pre-
valled, and the resolutions against California
were withdrawn, and so, also was the minority
report. But the legislature further "admit the
unlimited right of the citizens of any territory in
framing a State Constitution to engraft upon it
any principle whatever, provided the form of gov-
ernment is republican, and in nothing conflicts
with the constitution of the United States, and
deny the right of Congress to reject a State ap-
plying for admission into the Union, because its
constitution either rejects or tolerates the institu-
tion of slavery." Nor has the legislature rated
the objection, or given the least intimation, that
they regard the omission of an act of Congress,
giving the people of California, the right to call
a convention, and form a constitution and State
government, as having the least influence upon
the validity of the acts of their convention. The
total silence of our legislature on this point, when
they were urging every possible argument ag-
ainst the introduction of California into the Union
must surely now be regarded, as a powerfully
significant fact.

It now becomes as we think, as candid men
to examine the acts of Congress, not as being
predetermined to seek out evidence to arraign
Congress for a violation of our rights, but to ex-
amine the facts frankly and honestly, and en-
deavor to discover if our rights, as assumed and
preclaimed by ourselves have been violated or
respected by the late acts of Congress.

What then has Congress done, in relation to
California? Have they passed the Wilmot Provi-
so, or in any way excluded slavery from this new
State? Certainly not. Congress has only pro-
posed the constitution of California republican
in its character, recognized its validity, and ad-
mitted the State into the Union, and with the
legislature of Mississippi, "admitted the unlim-
ited right of her citizens to engraft upon their
constitution, any principle, whatever, provided
the form of government was republican, and con-
sistent with the constitution of the United States.
Who "engrafted" the restriction or prohibition
of slavery upon the constitution of California?—
Not Congress, but those who had an "unlimited
right" to do so, and in the language of our own
legislature "Congress had no right to reject her
for this exclusion of slavery." But suppose that
Congress had passed an act authorizing the peo-
ple of California to call a convention for the pur-
pose of forming a State government, would this
act, necessarily have rendered valid the constitu-
tion thus formed? Would not Congress have
been compelled to look into that constitution, to
ascertain its republican character, and its con-
formity to the constitution of the United States,
just as carefully as if no assent had been given
to California, for the institution of a State govern-
ment? To these questions, it seems to us, but
one answer can be given. If these views be
true, and we cannot see how they can be suc-
cessfully controverted, it necessarily follows, that
the act of Congress recognizing the constitution
and State government, thus formed by the citi-
zens of a territory, is that which gives all the au-
thority and validity to the Government, so formed,
which Congress can confer, and not the act
granting permission to the people of the territory
to call a convention for this purpose. And fur-
ther, this act of recognition, and admission, on
the part of Congress, is just as necessary and im-
perative, where previous permission had been
given, for the call of a convention, as where that
act of assent had been totally omitted, as in the
California case. But we hold as a truth, that all
the validity and authority of the State govern-
ment, are directly derived from the inherent right
of the people of the territory, to self government
—or the inherent right of sovereignty—a right,
in itself, incommunicable and inalienable, and
the birth-right of every American citizen. We
also equally hold, that every American citizen
whether a resident in a State or territory, pos-
sesses the same quantum or amount of inherent
sovereignty, and that Congress, cannot, by any
exercise of authority, ever increase, diminish or
impair, his sovereign right.

In relation to the establishment of territorial
governments by Congress, the October Con-
vention and the Mississippi Legislature, speak one
language, and that is, that it is the duty of Con-
gress to provide territorial governments for the
territories, and to secure the guarantees, in said
territories, which the federal government recog-
nizes, for the protection of all kinds of property,
therein. Let us now examine what Congress
has done. First, territorial governments have
been established—according to the requirements
of Mississippi for Utah and New Mexico. But
do these laws establishing territorial govern-
ments, contain the Wilmot Proviso? Let the
following extract speak for itself: "And provided
further, that when admitted as a State, the said
territory, (New Mexico,) or any portion of the
same, shall be received into the Union with or
without slavery, as their constitution may pre-
scribe at the time of their admission." The same
language is to be found in the law establishing
territorial government for Utah. But these acts
a Congress go further, and recognize directly the
existence of slavery in the territories, as will be
seen by the following extract, which may be
found in both acts: speaking of the right of appeal
from the Territorial Courts to the Supreme Court
of the U. S., it is provided: "That, in all cases
involving the title to slaves, the said writ of error
or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the
said Supreme Court, without regard to the value
of the matter, property or title in controversy."

"That a writ of error of appeal shall also be al-
lowed to the Supreme Court of the United States,
from the decision of the said Supreme Court, cre-
ated this act, or of any Judge thereof, or of the
district courts created by this act, or of any Judge
thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving
the question of PERSONAL FREEDOM."

Can titles to slaves, and question of personal
freedom, be involved in questions of law, in terri-
tories where slavery does not exist? And are not
these provisions, explicit recognitions of slav-
ery, and of the rights of the Southern immigrant,
to carry his slave property into the territories?—
Again, the constitution and laws of the U. S., as
by express enactment, extended over the terri-
tories of Utah and New Mexico, and are declared to

have the same force and effect there when not lo-
cally inapplicable, as they have elsewhere in the
U. S. What authority, then, will the consti-
tution and laws of the United States exercise over
the institution of slavery in the territories? Just
the same as that which they exercise over it in
the States—to recognize it where it exists, and
to protect it where recognized—and when the ne-
cessity of protection arises, the duty to protect is
imperative.

After this reference to the laws of the last ses-
sion of Congress, creating territorial governments
for Utah and New Mexico, it would seem almost
useless to refer to the action of Congress on these
laws, when they were before that body, as bills
for their consideration. But as a matter of history,
it is well known that repeated attempts were
made, in both houses of Congress, by members
who were known to represent there, the anti-
slavery feeling and principles of the North and
West, to fit, in a bodily form, the Wilmot proviso,
in these bills. The propositions in the Senate,
and speeches on this subject, by Mr. Davis of
Massachusetts, of Mr. Upham, Phelps, Baldwin
and others, cannot be forgotten. And what was
the result? After full and free debate, this offe-
nse proviso, was emphatically rejected by large
majorities. It there be any among us, so absurd
in their arguments, or so illogical in their conclu-
sions, as to believe for a moment, that the Wil-
mot Proviso is, indirectly or "virtually" preserved
in these territorial laws, we do not envy such the
reputation, which, in future they are likely to
build up, for political sagacity—for it is, in our
judgment, a total perversion of language, of thought
of fact and of argument.

Again, has the act of Congress, proposing
terms to Texas, for the adjustment of her bound-
ary, with New Mexico, violated any right of the
South? Although Mississippi has not, neither in
her October Convention or in any act of her Leg-
islature, declared any opinion on this subject, yet
there are gentlemen of station and prominence
within her limits, who have not hesitated to
declare, that this act was in violation of the
rights of the South, and an act of usurpation and
disrespect towards a sister State?

But admit, that according to the language of
these gentlemen, the right of Texas to all the terri-
tory included in her claimed limits, is clear and
"unquestionable," who then will dare to question
the right of Texas to dispose of, or sell to the gov-
ernment of the United States, each portion of her
soil as she may see fit to part with? Is this not,
equally her unquestioned right, and what sover-
eign State shall say to her co-sovereign "thus
far thou shalt go and no farther?" And yet we
find the Nashville Convention declaring that,
"any arrangement concerning her territories,
which leaves in shade of doubt as to the right
of the people of the South to enter any portion of
the territory, which, according to the terms of
annexation are now free to them, neither Texas
nor the general government have any right to
touch!" We had supposed, up to the present per-
iod, that Texas having been admitted into the
Union upon an equal footing with the original
States, possessed the absolute and unquestioned
power to transfer, as Virginia and Georgia had
done before her, any portion of her territory to
the general government, upon such terms as
might be agreed on between the parties—and
further, that she possessed the power and right,
to abolish the institution of slavery entirely, with-
in her sovereign jurisdiction without consulting
the Nashville Convention, the federal government,
or any of her sister States.

We believe that the Fugitive Slave law, in the
South, is unanimously conceded to be constitu-
tional, and therefore, no comment on this meas-
ure is necessary. Not so, however, with the law
abolishing the slave trade in the District of Col-
umbia. On this subject, we contend that Missis-
sippi has no position, either in favor of, or ad-
verse to this measure. Neither the October
Convention nor the Legislature, we believe took
any notice of it. One of the resolutions of the
Legislature declares that Congress has no power
to abolish "the slave trade between the District of
Columbia and the States"—but no where, have
we been able to find, has the position been as-
sumed that Congress cannot abolish the slave
trade in the District of Columbia.

The distinction is too obvious to require illus-
tration, and were there not very intelligent men
who profess to view them as one and the same,
we would feel disposed to pass over the subject,
without further notice. The law abolishing the
slave trade in the District, forbids, under a pen-
alty, two acts—first, the introduction of slaves into
the District for sale as merchandise, and second-
ly, the bringing into the District of slaves; and
placing them in depot to be transferred to
some other slave market for sale. These are the
two acts which are forbidden by the law.

But the abolition of the slave trade between the
District and the States, in our opinion, is wholly
a different affair. In the latter case, slaves could
not be carried out of the District and sold in any
of the slave States, nor could they be purchased
in the States and removed to the District for the
use of those, resident in the District—or in other
words, there could be no legal transfer of slaves
either to or from the District, except by emigra-
tion.

And now, fellow-citizens, what is the present
attitude of our State in relation to these laws,
which we have endeavored to pass in brief re-
view before you?—laws, which in our opinion,
and which we have endeavored to prove, have
been passed in entire conformity to the requis-
ition of the principles of both the October Con-
vention and the subsequent acts of the legisla-
ture. And yet, our Chief Magistrate has be-
lieved the rights of the South to be so aggrieved by
these laws, as to call an extraordinary session of
the legislature for the avowed purpose of calling
a State Convention, to devise a plan of redress
and to prescribe the means of rendering that plan
effectual. And that extraordinary session of the
legislature has actually occurred, and the views
recommended to it by the Executive have been
adopted, a convention called, and of course the
people must now act, in obedience to the man-
datus of the Executive and of the legislature.

The question, fellow-citizens, for you to decide,
is, whether these laws referred to, are indeed
violations of your rights, and if so, whether
these violations are so great as to authorize a
rupture of the federal government, and the for-
mation of a Southern confederacy? Will they
justify secession, in your judgment or not? If
so, then it becomes your duty to select disunion

delegates to the convention, that they may assist
the Executive in the work of disunion, and in
the formation of a Southern confederacy, protect
the rights and interests of the South. But, on
the other hand, if you believe with us, that these
laws have not violated any of our constitutional
rights, but now being the supreme law of the
land, passed by competent constitutional author-
ity, and should be acquiesced in by all good pa-
triotic citizens, then we call upon you, as you
value your liberties and the constitution and laws
of our common country—and as you cherish and
love, all the circumstances and endearments
which surround your happy homes, and your do-
mestic altars, to rally with us, in defence of the
constitution and laws of the government, and in
opposition to every scheme and plan, of political
fanaticism and madness, for the overthrow of our
glorious and time-honored institutions.

Ed. PICKETT,
J. L. ALCOCK,
T. J. CATCHINGS,
Jas. B. FREEMAN,
Wm. CLARK,
A. C. BAINE,
Committee.

THE MOBILE DEFALCATION.—A very large
embezzlement has recently taken place in the
Firemen's Insurance Company of Mobile. The
Mobile papers of a late date contain the follow-
ing notices of the matter:

We are pained to learn that a warrant of ar-
rest was issued yesterday morning against Mr.
Rufus Greene, late Secretary of the Firemen's
Insurance Company of this city, as a defaulter
to that institution in a sum involving more than
half its capital. The warrant for his apprehen-
sion was issued by Justice Wiggins, at the in-
stance of the President of the Company, and con-
tains a charge of embezzlement. The defend-
ant was committed to jail, where we understand
he will remain until he shall be ready for an in-
vestigation of the matter. The case will be ex-
amined by consent before Judge McKinstry.

For obvious reasons we abstain for the present
from any remark upon this most extraordinary
and painful occurrence.

Probably no event has ever occurred in this
community that created a sensation so painful
and humiliating. We passed it by in yester-
day's paper unnoticed, because we had not the
heart to speak of it. No man ever stood higher
in public estimation, or enjoyed to a greater ex-
tent the confidence of his fellow men, than did he
who is now incarcerated in jail, charged with an
offense which, if proven, will consign him to a
tomb's doom. Mr. Greene is an elder in the Sec-
ond Presbyterian Church of this city, a member
of the Common Council of the city government,
and occupies the highest (we believe) and most
honorable position in the Masonic fraternity of
this State; and in every station which he had
been called to fill he has acquitted himself with
distinguished honor, evincing talents and accom-
plishments that commanded not only respect, but
universal admiration. That such a man—one
so useful, so accomplished, and so much beloved
—should be betrayed into the commission of a
crime so heinous as that charged on Mr. Greene,
is too heart-sickening to contemplate—almost
too incredible for belief. Yet, we are compelled
to say, from all the information we can obtain,
that we fear it is but too true. It appears that
the most stupendous frauds have been deliberate-
ly perpetrated, and embezzlement made of mon-
ey and means of the institution, to the amount of
some eighty thousand dollars—perhaps more.—
It is impossible yet to ascertain the precise ac-
count. The Board of Directors of the company
are diligently engaged in the investigation, and
continue to make appalling discoveries. In the
meantime, the company, which has heretofore
stood in high credit, has entirely ceased business,
is calling in its policies and retaining the prem-
iums. A meeting of the stockholders is called for
Monday evening, to take the whole matter into
consideration and decide on its future course.

No time has yet been set for the examination
of Mr. Greene. In the meantime, he remains
in the county jail.

MAXIMS TO GUIDE A YOUNG MAN.

Keep good company or none.
Never be idle. If your hands cannot be use-
fully employed, attend to the cultivation of your
mind.

Always speak the truth.
Make few promises.
Live up to all your engagements.
Have no very intimate friends.
Keep your own secrets, if you have any.
When you speak to a person, look him in the
face.

Good company and good conversation are the
very sinews of virtue.

Good character is above every thing else.
Never listen to loose or indeliberate conversation.
You had better be poisoned in your blood than
in your principles.

Your character cannot be essentially injured
except by your own acts.

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be
so virtuous that none will believe him.
Always speak and act as in the presence of
God.

Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.

When you retire to bed, think over what you
have been doing during the day.

Make no haste to get rich if you would pros-
per.

Small and steady gains give competency with
tranquillity of mind.</